YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment

January 2013

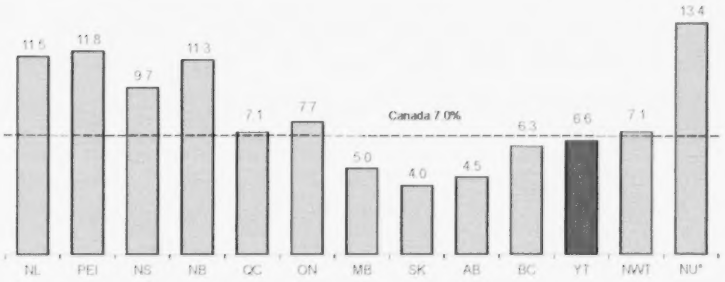
Highlights:

- Yukon's January unemployment rate at 6.6% increased from a *revised* 6.0% rate in December.
- The national unemployment rate, 7.0%, decreased from a *revised* 7.1% compared to one month earlier.
- Yukon's January labour force decreased by 300, the number of employed decreased by 400 and the number of unemployed increased by 100 compared to *revised* December figures.

January 2013 Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force	19,800
Employed	18,500
Unemployed	1,300
Unemployment Rate	6.6%

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, January '13



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

What's Inside:

Overview 1
Comparisons with Canada 2
Seasonally Adjusted, 15+ 3
Seasonally Adjusted, 25+ 4
Seasonally Unadjusted, 15+ 5
Age, Full Time and Part Time 6
Industry and Class of Worker 7
Definitions 8

- Comparing Jan '13 to Jan '12 figures, employment in the goods-producing sector remained the same, while employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 900, or 5.5%.
- When comparing Jan '13 to Dec '12 figures, full-time employment dropped by 600 of which 500 were males and 100 were females.
- Of all employed workers in Jan '13: 46.2% were private employees; 38.5% were public employees; 15.4% were self-employed.
- Nationally, comparing Jan '13 to *revised* Jan '12 figures, the labour force increased by 1.0%; the number of employed increased 1.6%; unemployed decreased 6.6%; and the unemployment rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/130208/dq130208a-eng.htm

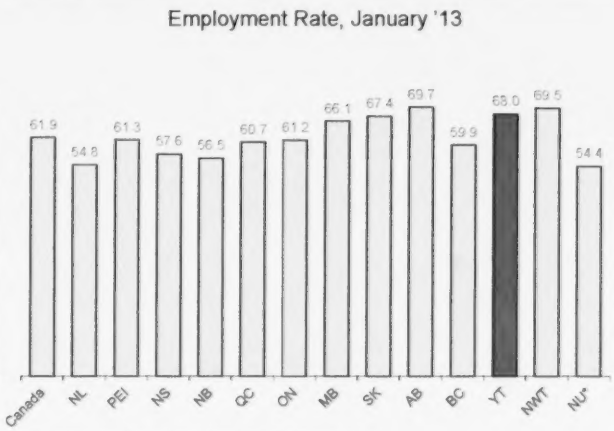
Yukon Employment Annual Review - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/Non-aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2012.pdf

Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2011.pdf

Yukon 2010 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2010_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

Yukon's 2006 Census Labour Publication - Broad snapshot of Yukon in May 2006. Includes information on Yukon communities, employee occupation and employer industry. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2006_labour.pdf

Comparisons with Canada - Snapshot



*Nunavut's participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.

The participation rate measures the percent of the population which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in Jan '13 was 72.8%, third-highest in Canada.

Yukon's January employment rate (which measures the percent of the population which is employed), at 68.0%, is third-highest in Canada, due to the high participation rates.

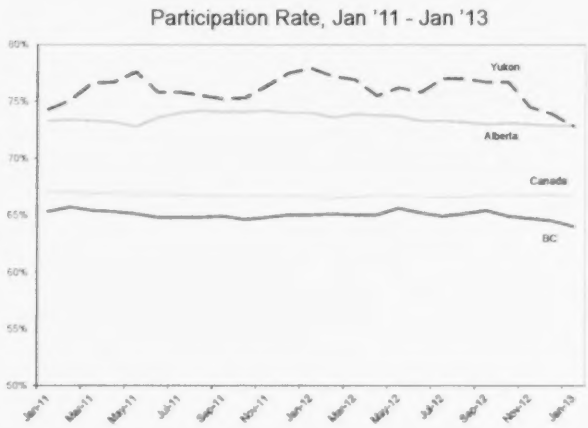
Comparisons with Canada - Historical

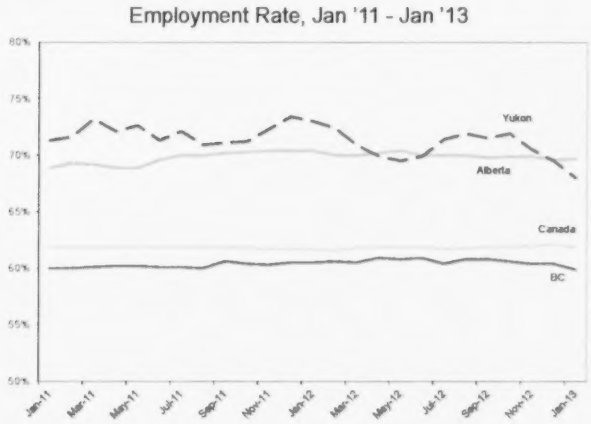
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 72.8% of Yukoners age 15 and over were employed or were seeking employment in January, tied with the lowest rate it has been since Dec '10 [*revised*].

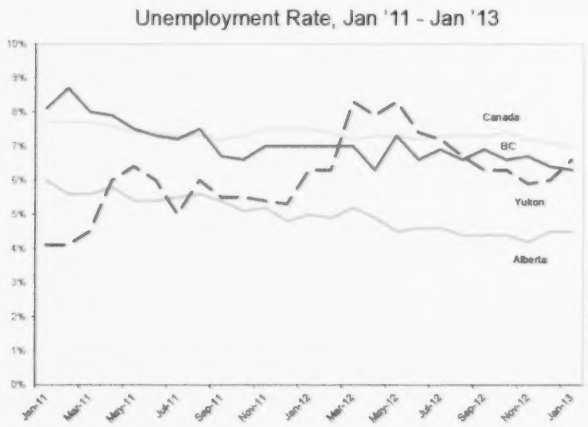
Over the last year, Yukon's participation rate has tailed off considerably since the Jan '12 *revised* rate of 77.9% when it was the highest it had been since June of '02.

Like the participation rate, the Jan '13 employment rate of 68.0%, is the lowest rate since the Aug '10 *revised* rate of 67.7%. The employment rate has also decreased overall compared to last year.

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's; however, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.







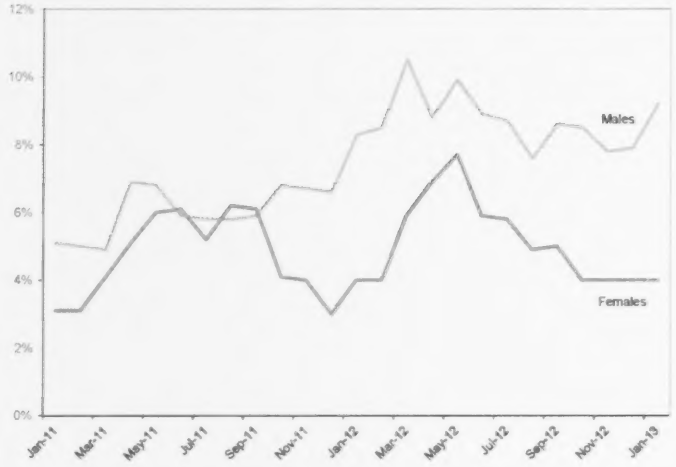
Each year, Statistics Canada revises seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors. Numbers presented here reflect those changes.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 15+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-13	19,800	9,800	10,000	18,500	8,900	9,600	1,300	900	400
Dec-12	20,100	10,100	10,000	18,900	9,300	9,700	1,200	800	400
Nov-12	20,200	10,300	9,900	19,100	9,500	9,500	1,200	800	400
Oct-12	20,700	10,600	10,100	19,400	9,800	9,600	1,300	900	400
Sep-12	20,700	10,500	10,100	19,300	9,700	9,600	1,300	900	500
Aug-12	20,800	10,500	10,300	19,400	9,600	9,800	1,400	800	500
Jul-12	20,700	10,400	10,300	19,200	9,500	9,700	1,500	900	600
Jun-12	20,400	10,100	10,200	18,800	9,200	9,600	1,500	900	600
May-12	20,500	10,100	10,400	18,700	9,100	9,600	1,700	1,000	800
Apr-12	20,300	10,200	10,200	18,800	9,300	9,500	1,600	900	700
Mar-12	20,600	10,500	10,100	19,000	9,400	9,600	1,700	1,100	600
Feb-12	20,700	10,600	10,100	19,400	9,700	9,700	1,300	900	400
Jan-12	20,800	10,800	10,100	19,500	9,800	9,700	1,300	900	400
Dec-11	20,700	10,600	10,100	19,600	9,900	9,700	1,100	700	300
Nov-11	20,400	10,400	9,900	19,300	9,700	9,600	1,100	700	400
Oct-11	20,100	10,300	9,800	19,000	9,600	9,400	1,100	700	400
Sep-11	20,000	10,200	9,800	18,900	9,600	9,300	1,100	600	600
Aug-11	20,000	10,300	9,700	18,800	9,700	9,100	1,200	600	600
Jul-11	20,100	10,400	9,700	19,100	9,800	9,300	1,000	600	500
Jun-11	20,100	10,200	9,900	18,900	9,600	9,300	1,200	600	600
May-11	20,400	10,300	10,000	19,100	9,700	9,400	1,300	700	600
Apr-11	20,100	10,200	9,900	18,900	9,500	9,300	1,200	700	500
Mar-11	20,000	10,300	9,700	19,100	9,800	9,400	900	500	400
Feb-11	19,600	10,000	9,600	18,700	9,500	9,300	800	500	300
Jan-11	19,400	9,800	9,600	18,600	9,300	9,300	800	500	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-13	6.6	9.2	4.0
Dec-12	6.0	7.9	4.0
Nov-12	5.9	7.8	4.0
Oct-12	6.3	8.5	4.0
Sep-12	6.3	8.6	5.0
Aug-12	6.7	7.6	4.9
Jul-12	7.2	8.7	5.8
Jun-12	7.4	8.9	5.9
May-12	8.3	9.9	7.7
Apr-12	7.9	8.8	6.9
Mar-12	8.3	10.5	5.9
Feb-12	6.3	8.5	4.0
Jan-12	6.3	8.3	4.0
Dec-11	5.3	6.6	3.0
Nov-11	5.4	6.7	4.0
Oct-11	5.5	6.8	4.1
Sep-11	5.5	5.9	6.1
Aug-11	6.0	5.8	6.2
Jul-11	5.0	5.8	5.2
Jun-11	6.0	5.9	6.1
May-11	6.4	6.8	6.0
Apr-11	6.0	6.9	5.1
Mar-11	4.5	4.9	4.1
Feb-11	4.1	5.0	3.1
Jan-11	4.1	5.1	3.1

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, Jan '11 - Jan '13



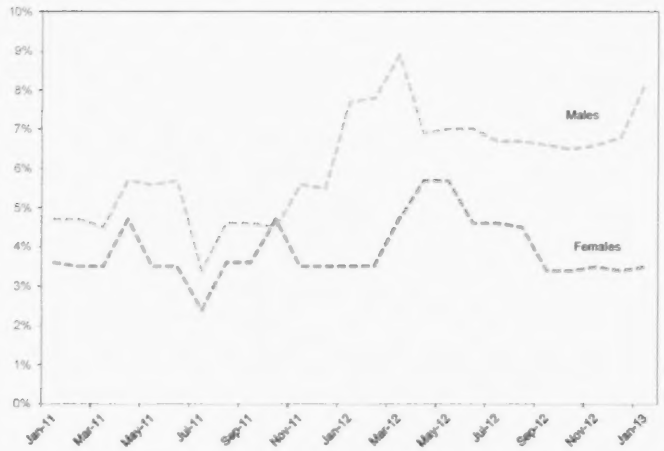
Each year, Statistics Canada revises seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous three years, using the latest seasonal factors. Numbers presented here reflect those changes.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 25+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jan-13	17,100	8,500	8,600	16,100	7,800	8,300	1,000	700	300
Dec-12	17,500	8,800	8,700	16,600	8,200	8,300	900	600	300
Nov-12	17,700	9,100	8,600	16,800	8,500	8,300	900	600	300
Oct-12	18,000	9,300	8,700	17,100	8,700	8,400	1,000	600	300
Sep-12	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	900	600	300
Aug-12	17,800	9,000	8,800	16,800	8,400	8,400	1,000	600	400
Jul-12	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,600	8,300	8,300	1,000	600	400
Jun-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	8,000	8,200	1,000	600	400
May-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	7,900	8,300	1,100	600	500
Apr-12	17,300	8,700	8,700	16,300	8,100	8,200	1,100	600	500
Mar-12	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,400	8,200	8,300	1,200	800	400
Feb-12	17,500	9,000	8,500	16,500	8,400	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jan-12	17,700	9,100	8,500	16,700	8,400	8,200	1,000	700	300
Dec-11	17,800	9,100	8,600	17,000	8,600	8,400	800	500	300
Nov-11	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,800	8,500	8,300	800	500	300
Oct-11	17,300	8,800	8,500	16,500	8,300	8,100	800	400	400
Sep-11	17,100	8,700	8,400	16,400	8,300	8,000	700	400	300
Aug-11	17,000	8,700	8,300	16,400	8,400	8,000	700	400	300
Jul-11	17,100	8,800	8,300	16,600	8,500	8,100	500	300	200
Jun-11	17,300	8,800	8,500	16,500	8,300	8,100	800	500	300
May-11	17,400	8,900	8,500	16,600	8,400	8,200	800	500	300
Apr-11	17,300	8,800	8,500	16,400	8,300	8,100	900	500	400
Mar-11	17,300	8,800	8,500	16,600	8,400	8,300	600	400	300
Feb-11	17,100	8,600	8,500	16,400	8,200	8,200	700	400	300
Jan-11	16,800	8,500	8,400	16,200	8,100	8,100	600	400	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Jan-13	5.8	8.2	3.5
Dec-12	5.1	6.8	3.4
Nov-12	5.1	6.6	3.5
Oct-12	5.6	6.5	3.4
Sep-12	5.1	6.6	3.4
Aug-12	5.6	6.7	4.5
Jul-12	5.7	6.7	4.6
Jun-12	5.8	7.0	4.6
May-12	6.4	7.0	5.7
Apr-12	6.4	6.9	5.7
Mar-12	6.8	8.9	4.7
Feb-12	5.7	7.8	3.5
Jan-12	5.6	7.7	3.5
Dec-11	4.5	5.5	3.5
Nov-11	4.5	5.6	3.5
Oct-11	4.6	4.5	4.7
Sep-11	4.1	4.6	3.6
Aug-11	4.1	4.6	3.6
Jul-11	2.9	3.4	2.4
Jun-11	4.6	5.7	3.5
May-11	4.6	5.6	3.5
Apr-11	5.2	5.7	4.7
Mar-11	3.5	4.5	3.5
Feb-11	4.1	4.7	3.5
Jan-11	3.6	4.7	3.6

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, Jan '11 - Jan '13



Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, age 15+

'Seasonally adjusted' refers to the technique of adjusting figures to remove seasonal movements. As such, seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted should not be made. For more information, see definitions on pg 8.

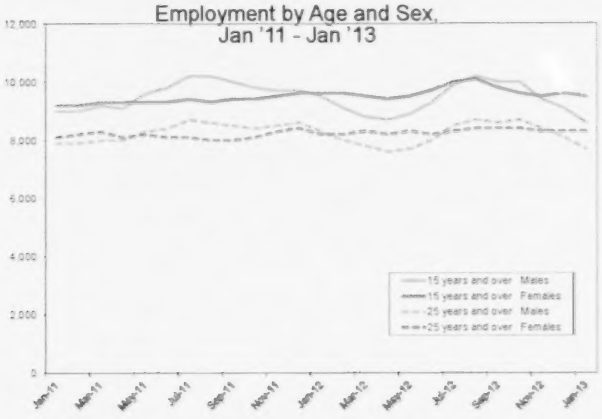
	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Jan-13	**19,500**	9,500	9,900	**18,200**	8,600	9,500	**1,300**	900	400
Dec-12	**19,800**	9,900	10,000	**18,700**	9,100	9,600	**1,200**	800	400
Nov-12	**19,900**	10,100	9,800	**18,900**	9,400	9,500	**1,100**	700	400
Oct-12	**20,700**	10,700	10,000	**19,600**	10,000	9,600	**1,200**	700	400
Sep-12	**20,900**	10,700	10,300	**19,800**	10,000	9,800	**1,100**	700	500
Aug-12	**21,400**	10,800	10,600	**20,200**	10,200	10,100	**1,200**	700	500
Jul-12	**21,200**	10,700	10,500	**19,900**	9,900	10,000	**1,400**	800	600
Jun-12	**20,600**	10,300	10,400	**19,000**	9,300	9,700	**1,600**	1,000	600
May-12	**20,400**	10,100	10,300	**18,400**	8,900	9,500	**2,000**	1,200	800
Apr-12	**19,900**	9,800	10,100	**18,100**	8,700	9,400	**1,900**	1,200	700
Mar-12	**20,100**	10,100	10,000	**18,300**	8,800	9,500	**1,800**	1,200	600
Feb-12	**20,200**	10,200	10,000	**18,700**	9,100	9,600	**1,400**	1,000	400
Jan-12	**20,400**	10,400	10,000	**19,100**	9,500	9,600	**1,300**	900	400
2012	**20,400**	10,200	10,200	**18,900**	9,300	9,700	**1,400**	900	500
2011	**20,200**	10,300	9,900	**19,100**	9,700	9,400	**1,100**	600	500
2010	**18,900**	9,800	9,100	**17,500**	9,000	8,500	**1,300**	800	600
2009	**18,700**	9,600	9,100	**17,300**	8,700	8,600	**1,300**	900	500
2008	**18,900**	9,800	9,100	**18,000**	9,100	8,900	**900**	700	300
2007	**18,100**	9,400	8,800	**17,200**	8,800	8,400	**900**	600	300
2006	**18,200**	9,500	8,700	**17,400**	9,000	8,400	**800**	500	200
2005	**18,100**	9,200	8,800	**17,200**	8,600	8,600	**900**	600	300
2004	**17,800**	8,900	8,900	**16,700**	8,200	8,500	**1,100**	700	400
2003	**16,900**	8,500	8,400	**15,200**	7,500	7,700	**1,700**	1,100	600

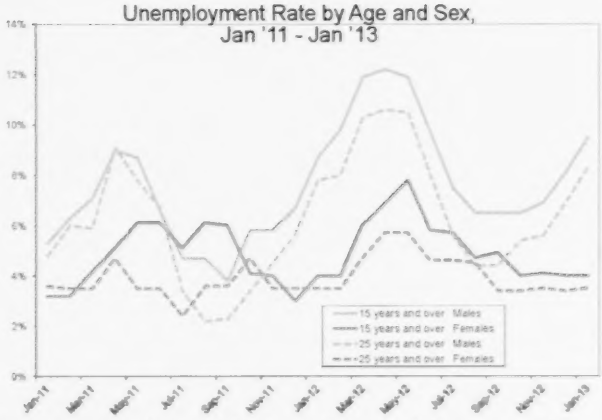
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Jan-13	**6.7**	9.5	4.0	**71.7**	69.9	72.8	**66.9**	63.2	69.9
Dec-12	**6.1**	8.1	4.0	**72.8**	72.8	73.5	**68.8**	66.9	70.6
Nov-12	**5.5**	6.9	4.1	**73.4**	74.8	72.1	**69.7**	69.6	69.9
Oct-12	**5.8**	6.5	4.0	**76.7**	79.3	74.1	**72.6**	74.1	71.1
Sep-12	**5.3**	6.5	4.9	**77.4**	79.3	76.3	**73.3**	74.1	72.6
Aug-12	**5.6**	6.5	4.7	**79.3**	80.0	78.5	**74.8**	75.6	74.8
Jul-12	**6.6**	7.5	5.7	**78.8**	79.3	77.8	**74.0**	73.3	74.1
Jun-12	**7.8**	9.7	5.8	**76.6**	76.3	77.6	**70.6**	68.9	72.4
May-12	**9.8**	11.9	7.8	**75.8**	74.8	76.9	**68.4**	65.9	70.9
Apr-12	**9.5**	12.2	6.9	**74.0**	72.6	75.4	**67.3**	64.4	70.1
Mar-12	**9.0**	11.9	6.0	**75.0**	74.8	74.6	**68.3**	65.2	70.9
Feb-12	**6.9**	9.8	4.0	**75.4**	76.1	75.2	**69.8**	67.9	72.2
Jan-12	**6.4**	8.7	4.0	**76.4**	77.6	75.2	**71.5**	70.9	72.2
2012	**6.9**	8.8	4.9	**75.6**	75.6	75.6	**70.0**	68.9	71.9
2011	**5.4**	5.8	5.1	**76.2**	77.4	75.0	**72.1**	72.9	71.2
2010	**6.9**	8.2	6.6	**72.7**	74.8	70.5	**67.3**	68.7	65.9
2009	**7.0**	9.4	5.5	**73.9**	75.0	72.8	**68.4**	68.0	68.8
2008	**4.8**	7.1	3.3	**75.9**	77.8	74.0	**72.3**	72.2	72.4
2007	**5.0**	6.4	3.4	**74.2**	76.4	73.3	**70.5**	71.5	70.0
2006	**4.4**	5.3	2.3	**75.8**	77.9	73.1	**72.5**	73.8	70.6
2005	**5.0**	6.5	3.4	**76.4**	76.7	75.2	**72.6**	71.7	73.5
2004	**6.2**	7.9	4.5	**76.7**	76.1	77.4	**72.0**	70.1	73.9
2003	**10.1**	12.9	7.1	**74.4**	74.6	74.3	**67.0**	65.8	68.1

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, January '13

		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	19,500	18,200	1,300	7,800	6.7	71.7	66.9
	15 - 24	2,500	2,100	300	1,800	12.0	58.1	48.8
	25 +	17,000	16,000	1,000	5,900	5.9	74.2	69.9
	25 - 54	13,200	12,400	800	2,200	6.1	85.7	80.5
	55 +	3,800	3,600	200	3,700	5.3	50.7	48.0
Males	15 +	9,500	8,600	900	4,100	9.5	69.9	63.2
	15 - 24	1,100	900	200	1,000	18.2	50.0	40.9
	25 +	8,400	7,700	700	3,000	8.3	73.7	67.5
	25 - 54	6,400	5,900	600	1,100	9.4	85.3	78.7
	55 +	2,000	1,800	x	1,900	x	51.3	46.2
Females	15 +	9,900	9,500	400	3,700	4.0	72.8	69.9
	15 - 24	1,300	1,200	x	800	x	61.9	57.1
	25 +	8,600	8,300	300	2,900	3.5	74.8	72.2
	25 - 54	6,700	6,500	200	1,200	3.0	84.8	82.3
	55 +	1,900	1,800	x	1,800	x	52.8	50.0

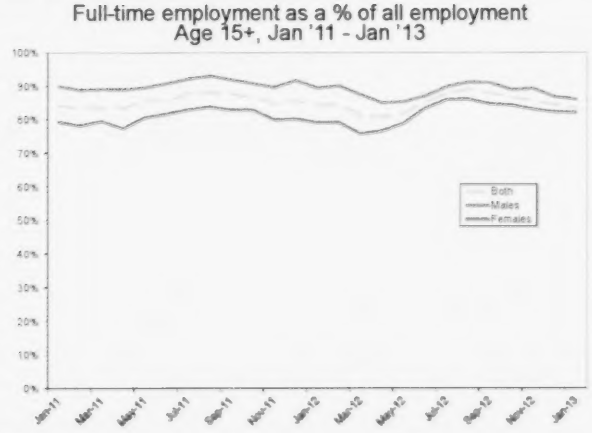
x = suppressed for confidentiality


Employment by Age and Sex,
Jan '11 - Jan '13
15 years and over Males
15 years and over Females
25 years and over Males
25 years and over Females


Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
Jan '11 - Jan '13
15 years and over Males
15 years and over Females
25 years and over Males
25 years and over Females

- Comparing Jan '13 figures to Dec '12, the unemployment rate increased substantially for males in both the 15+ and 25+ age categories. Conversely, the rate for females in both the 15+ and 25+ age category remained low and virtually unchanged. The unemployment rate for males 15+ increased from 8.1% to 9.5%; males 25+ increased from 6.9% to 8.3%. The rate for females 15+ remained the same at 4.0%, while females 25+ increased slightly from 3.4% to 3.5%.
- Youth (aged 15-24) have seen consistent unemployment rates above 10% since March of 2011. In Jan '13, the unemployment rate for this age group was 12.0%.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, January '13



- 15,200, or 83.5%, of Yukon's 15+ workers were employed full-time in Jan '13; the fifth highest among all other jurisdications.
- Nationally, 80.1% of employed Canadians worked full time in January.
- 86.0% of employed Yukon males held full-time employment, while 82.1% of females did.
- When comparing Jan '13 to Dec '12 figures, full-time employment dropped by 600 of which 500 were males and 100 were females.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, January '13

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	18,200	8,600	9,500
Goods-producing sector	2,700	2,300	400
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	700	600	x
Construction	1,400	1,300	x
Services-producing sector	15,500	6,300	9,200
Trade	2,200	1,200	900
Transportation and warehousing	1,100	800	300
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	700	300	400
Professional, scientific and technical services	900	400	500
Business, building and other support services	700	300	400
Educational services	1,400	300	1,100
Health care and social assistance	2,500	600	1,900
Information, culture and recreation	1,000	500	500
Accommodation and food services	1,000	400	700
Other services	700	300	400
Public administration	3,400	1,300	2,100

x = suppressed for confidentiality
Note: The sum of industry rows shown does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown.

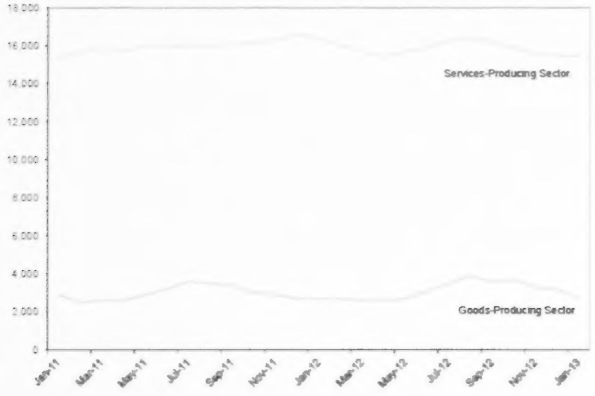
- In Jan '13, 15,500, or 85.2% of working Yukoners were employed in the service-producing sector; 2,700, or 14.8% were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- 51.9% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 59.4% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 14.8% of goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods and services producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes those industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector are industries primarily in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, Jan '11 - Jan '13



- Compared to Dec '12 figures, employment in the goods-producing sector was down 500 workers, or 15.6%, to 2,700; while employment in the services-producing sector remained the same at 15,500.
- Comparing Jan '13 to Jan '12, employment in the goods-producing sector remained the same, while employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 900, or 5.5%.

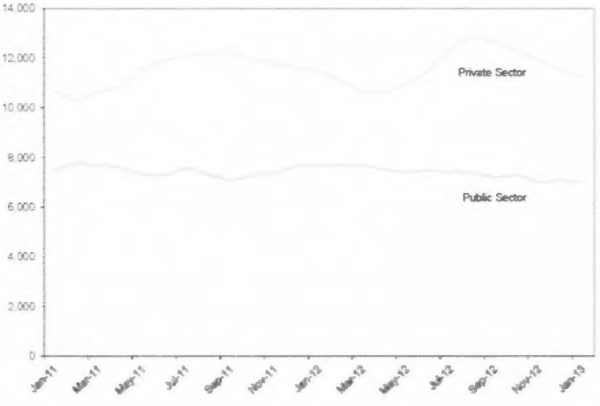
Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* January '13

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	18,200	8,600	9,500
Public employees	7,000	2,400	4,600
Total private sector	11,200	6,200	4,900
Private employees	8,400	4,500	3,800
Self-employed	2,800	1,700	1,100

Note: 'Public employees' includes federal, territorial, First Nation and municipal employees.

- In Jan '13, 38.5% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 25.0% were self-employed.
- Private sector employment was down by 300, or 2.6% from Jan '12, and public sector employment decreased by 700, or 9.1%.

Public/Private Sector Employment, Jan '11 - Jan '13



Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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